

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N<sup>o</sup>. 881.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1803.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.  
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.  
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,  
A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large Apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.  
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

### FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of  
LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlersq. to Cath. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cath. Banks,  
Tbos. Bodley.  
March 14th, 1803.

### STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather tall than the former, no brand or flesh mark on either recollect'd. A reasonable reward will be given to have them seen home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.  
Fayette, May 27, 1803.

### FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE,  
Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes,  
Sheriff's Bonds, Consta-  
ble's blanks, Blank  
Deeds, &c. &c.

### CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON  
HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, } Superfine Cloths,  
Brown, } Blue,  
Mixed, } Cassimere.  
White, }  
Blue, }  
Drab, } Counterpanes,  
Counterpanes, Furniture Dimity,  
Fancy cord,  
Extra Silk Gloves,  
3 r-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,  
Corking do.  
Apron Check,  
Girth Webb,  
Beaver Gloves,  
Polt Paper,  
Silk Binding,  
Fringe,  
Cotton Socks and Stockings,  
Ink Powder,  
Sewing Silk,  
Coat Moles,  
Nuns' Thread,  
Clouts and Tacks,  
Fish Hooks,  
Thimbles,  
Awl Blades,  
Hand saw Files,  
Stoughton's Bitters;  
Smelling Bottles,  
Knitting Pins,  
Gun Flints,  
Tumblers,  
Salt Cellars,  
Large White Plates,  
Blue and Green do.,  
Cups and Saucers,  
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,  
Wine Glasses,  
Card of elegant Pen Knives,  
Ladies' Elatic Garters,  
Satin Shoes,  
An elegant assortment of Neck-  
lace,  
A few set of Cast Weights.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE  
A very extensive and well chosen Cargo of

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES  
HARD, } GLASS,  
QUEEN'S & CHINA  
IRON MONGERY,  
CUTLERY,  
SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.

A large quantity of SALT PETRE wanted, enquire as above.

### FLAX & HEMP SEED:

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,  
WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

### BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,  
WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.  
Lexington, June 25, 1803. \*3st

### BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly engaged to the business in Philadelphia by orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.  
Gazette Office, Lexington.

MAPS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES,  
For Sale at this Office.

### BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term, 1803.

John Todd, Complainant,

Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on motion of complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the next November term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

\* A copy,

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court, June Term, 1803.

Thomas Bodley, complainant,

Against

Samuel Byers, and the children of John Byers, heirs and legatees of Joseph Byers, dec'd, and John Parker and Robert Todd, executors, Elizabeth Parker, widow, Mary Parker, James Parker, Eliza Parker, Robert Parker, John Todd Parker, and Andrew William Porter Parker, heirs and legatees of Robert Parker, dec'd, all of said heirs being minors under the age of 21 years, by Archd. McIlvain sen. their guardian, and John Maxwell, John McDowell, Robert Megowan, Henry Marshall and Robert Patterson, trustees for the Lexington Presbyterian Congregation.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Byers and the children of John Byers, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law & the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

A copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

The Matchless History of  
JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN,  
for sale at this office.

Price 9d.

NICHOLAS

BOOT &

MANUFACT-

BRIGHT

SHOE

TURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshal's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first qualified imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

NOTICE

I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, at my house, on the Sycamore fork of Salt creek, on the eighth day of August next, being the second Monday in said month, in order to perpetuate testimony and establish the special calls in two entries made in the name of William Shannon, to wit: "May 29th, 1780—Wm. Shannon assignee, enters five hundred and sixty acres upon a treasury warrant, on a branch emptying into the Blue Lick fork, on the South side, about twelve miles from said tick, including a cabin built by Samuel Tumbleton." Also

five hundred and sixty acres, on the good wagon roads to each. Some head of the above mentioned branch, indulgence can be given the purchaser.

Excellent Springs that never fail.

There is a foot fall can be had, and

plenty of water in the season for

two pair of stones. It is within two

miles of Boonsborough, and the

same of Combs's ware-house, and

the best of the above mentioned

branch, and the best of the above

branch, and the

## MEMORIAL,

ON THIS QUESTION, WHETHER IT  
BE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR FRANCE  
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF LOUISI-  
ANA?

"Presented to the French Government  
by Mr. Livingston, the American  
Minister at Paris."

This question presents itself in two points of view:—First, in the relation of commerce and manufactures: Secondly, in those of the politico or the relative force of France.

Colonies do not excite interest for their own sake, but only as respects the influence they may have on a nation; and as one man alone is more useful by remaining at home, than two by removing at a distance, a wise nation does not seek to colonize, until she has a superabundance of population, which she cannot usefully employ in any other way.

Though very considerable, the population of France is very far from having reached the term which renders colonies necessary: Her soil, climate, and local situation give her, as a commercial, and especially as a manufacturing nation, great advantages over all the nations of Europe. The spirit of invention, the taste and industry of its inhabitants, place her in the first rank. But those advantages are wonderfully abridged by the want of capitals sufficient to make use of them. A rival nation, greatly inferior in every one of these particulars, has, by the effect alone of an immense capital obtained the superiority, not only in commerce, but also in manufactures: and these advantages, by increasing the national fortune, furnish it with the means of maintaining that very superiority.

Capitals increase the number of manufactures, by the introduction of machines, by the regular payment of workmen, by the reduction of the interest of money, and especially by the possession of new markets. None but rich individuals can undertake those slow and expensive speculations, which often give the superiority to a manufacture. A poor merchant cannot undertake long voyages, returns from which are slow; they are reserved for the wealthy, who can give credits long enough to tempt foreign nations to give his articles the preference over those of other nations, which expect a quick return for their's. The want of capitals in France, is such, that no manufacturer has at his command a quantity of articles sufficient to answer the demands; and consequently no foreigner can be sure to obtain from his French correspondent wherewith to make his returns without regarding his vessel in port, or at least, without being obliged to take a considerable quantity of articles of inferior quality, picked up in a number of different manufactories; so that if he commits any fraud, no one can be charged with it. This renders the character of a manufacture of very little importance in the eyes of a French workman.

Hence when a foreign vessel, especially if owned at a great distance, sells her cargo in France, she is ordered to take nothing but wines or brandies, because they are the only articles which the owner is sure to procure in sufficient quantities, in the fixed time.

In England, on the contrary, he will find all sorts of goods, in one hour, from one manufacture, the reputation of which would suffer, if the whole supply were not of the same quality with the sample. This consideration will ever induce a foreigner to apply to an English, in preference to a French merchant, for a purchase of goods of the same kind. Hence cargoes are sold in France, and the proceeds carried to England, there to be sold for articles which France might supply if her manufactures were rich enough to answer every demand, in a short time, without compelling the purchaser to have recourse to a great number of manufacturers.

This inconvenience can only be removed by increasing the capitals of manufacturers. It would be too great a deviation from my subject, to point out the means of obtaining those capitals; but it is evident, that they must be considerably lessened by the forming of a navy, at the expence of manufactures, or by using the capitals of the nation in distant countries. It is beyond doubt, that capitals open new channels; for nothing is more natural for merchants whose capital is small, than to content themselves with acting the part of brokers or commission-merchants, to those who can supply them with goods on credit; and for this very reason England lost nothing by the independence of America. Her immense capitals have created a monied dependence, which, in a commercial relation, replaced the supremacy she had lost in the government. The increase of capital in America, frees it in some degree from that dependency, and by furnishing her with the means of extending her commerce, and even to offer capitals to other nations, which know how to calculate the value of the markets which she offers to manufacturers and to the luxury of Europe.

It will be readily granted that colonies beyond the seas add nothing to the force of a nation; these are, on the contrary, weak points, which are guarded at a very great expence, both in men and money; especially if they be in hot and unhealthy climates.

The question, therefore, is reduced to this—Has France a superfluity of men

and money great enough to justify the settling of a new colony?

Those which France already posseßs in the West-Indies and at Cayenne, are more than sufficient for her wants, and even the wants of all Europe, if they were cultivated so as to produce all they are capable of. But how are they to be cultivated? Experience has proved that the inhabitants of hot climates never work from want: Force alone can supply the two great spur to labor in Northern climates, hunger and cold, which nature has placed in those severe climates. Hence slavery alone can fertilize those colonies, and slaves cannot be procured but at a great expence.

The Spanish part of Hispaniola was almost uncultivated for want of slaves. It is now posseßed by France; and to render it of advantage, it will be necessary to lay out immense capitals in slaves, in buildings, and in improvements of uncultivated lands. Others will be necessary to make up for the losses of the French part of that, not to mention the other islands. Where are those capitals to be found?

Men who travel into distant and unhealthy climates are seldom wealthy. Those riches must therefore be found in France, or in some other country that has a superfluity of capital. If they are found in France, it can only be, to a certain degree, at the expence of internal manufactures. It may, however, appear advantageous, in a national point of view, to encourage the use of the riches of France for that object; considering the extreme fertility of the French West-Indies, and their present situation of culture, those funds will soon yield a profit. But as long as money will command so high an interest; so long as the interior of the republic shall offer monied men a source of speculations, and property shall lie in so few hands, it will be difficult to induce the majority of them to dispossess themselves of this capital to send it at a distance, and run the risk of the integrity of their agents, and all those whom recent examples have taught them to dread.

Foreign coin was formerly introduced into France through the United Provinces: But the present state of the Batavian colonies, and the losses they have sustained by the war, leave but little hope, that much may be used in the restoring of the French colonies.

The United States posseßs considerable capitals in money, and productions necessary to the restoration of the islands. No great credit, in money, will probably be given to the planters; but with suitable encouragements, there is no doubt they will be able to obtain those productions which must be sent for that circumstance, be paid for in cash, and the commercial speculations of the United States will extend to the French islands, when the public, and private credit of France shall have been restored, and when experience shall have convinced the people how unsafe it is to establish a revenue upon foreign trade, while it is in fact collected from their own citizens.

At Hispaniola, a duty of 20 per cent. is paid upon articles introduced by strangers. This duty is in fact paid by strangers, and it happens that fraud, and the bad administration of custom-houses, is, as usual, a source of vexation for foreign merchants. But it is the planter who furnishes the money, for this tax is always added to the price, and even an interest is advanced upon it as a compensation for the vexations which the captains experience in their commerce.

What then is the effect of that operation, if not to take from the planter one-fourth part of the money which he had so much difficulty to get from France? Or otherwise to stop, by that means, partly the re-establishment of the capitals which alone can render the islands finally productive? I say finally, for it is folly to believe that they will yield to France a compensation for their actual out-sets, unless it be after a great many years. I will even say, that unless the ports of Hispaniola are open to every vessel loaded with articles of necessity, unless the inhabitants have the right of buying cheap and selling dear, by encouraging the rivalry between the sellers and purchasers, unless every sort of vexation is removed, and strangers receive every possible security for their capitals in the islands, ages will pass away before Hispaniola will cease draining France of its riches and strength, without offering her any equivalent return.

It is therefore evident, that if France had no other posseßion beyond the seas, except her islands, it might easily employ all the capital of which she now can, and probably hereafter will be able to dispose in a long series of years.

But if to all this, we add the immense possessions in Guyana, her productions, and the capitals necessary to carry the whole of it to its full value; if we add the settlements necessary to be made in India, if the design be to bring into the ports of France that variety of articles which invite exchanges, and give commerce its due activity, we shall find that one century at least will pass away before France may want posseßions of that kind.

But as France has, like other countries, but a confined capital, the only question is, where shall this capital be placed? Shall it be here? in the West-Indies? at Cayenne? in India? or at Louisiana? For it is obvious that what will be placed in one of those settle-

ments will be at the expence of another; and money great enough to justify the settling of a new colony?

Able statesmen have questioned whether colonies were useful to a country situated like France; but my design is not to examine this theory. France has colonies; she has invited her citizens to go and carry their riches to them; honour requires that she keep and protect them; but she is under no obligation to create new ones; to multiply points of defence; to squander away the capitals she wants at home and abroad.

How could the posseßion of Louisiana be useful to her? In the first place, its cultivation is to be carried on, as in all warm countries, by slaves; the capitals spent in buying them, or the slaves themselves, would have been carried to the islands, if this new channel had not opened. This rivalry will raise the price of slaves for the planters, and may thus much retard the settlement.

On their arrival at Louisiana, the slaves will be employed in the barren occupation of felling the large forests with which this immense country is covered, a labour but little suited to slaves, for it requires being long accustomed to the axe; and force and activity are seldom found in slaves. They must be clothed, fed and maintained during whole years before any profit can be derived from them. What I am about to relate may serve to determine that period. In the Northern and middle states of America, the usual term of a quit-rent lease in the new lands is ten years free from rent, and after this the lessee pays 12 bushels of wheat for every hundred acres forever. It is, therefore, obvious, that the first ten years are considered as a time of expence, during which the owner requires no payment. But in the Southern states, new lands cannot even be given out on those terms, because the white planter sets a higher value on his labour, and the clearing of forests requires too great outlays for any one but the owner of the land.

Who then will cultivate Louisiana with slaves? Who is the citizen willing to bestow large capitals upon so precarious a property with the prospect of distant return?

It may be asked, why does it not happen in the Southern states? It is answered, first, because none are Southerly enough to be wholly free from the colds of winter, which renders savage life very difficult to men, born in hot climates—and secondly, because the Southern states, are mostly surrounded by the sea, and by mountains, the whole population of which is white, and which cut off the communication between the slaves and the vast forests of the interior parts.

But let us suppose all these difficulties overcome, what commercial advantages can France derive from the settlement of this colony? The productions of Louisiana being the same with those of the West-Indies, no advantage is to be reaped, for the islands, being well cultivated, will suffice for the wants of France, and even all Europe. The introduction of those from Louisiana, would only lessen the price without adding any thing to the value, and France would be obliged to prevent the ruin of those who had employed their funds in the colonies, to imitate the Dutch, who destroyed their spices and teas, when the quantity of these commodities in Europe is large enough to cause a depreciation of their value.

The productions of Louisiana, which do not grow in the West-Indies, are only lumber, and perhaps rice; but it is certain that those productions, considering the difficulties of procuring them in a hot and unsalubrious climate, will not cover the outlays, or at least, will not yield the same profits, as would be procured by raising them in the islands, in procuring the same or other and more valuable articles.

The proof of this is found in the U.S. It is not from Georgia nor South Carolina, that the West Indies are supplied with lumber, but chiefly from the Northern states, where forests are more scarce and more valuable than in the South. The cause of this is, that the supplying of lumber, the mills necessary to prepare them for sale, all these are the work of free hands, which are classified with a moderate price.

I shall presume further to lay down, however paradoxical it may seem, that it is not advantageous for France to supply herself with lumber, even if she could procure it from Louisiana. I have two reasons to offer.—What lumber the Northern states supply her colonies with is paid for in molasses and some rum.—The first article costs the planter nothing, for, were it not for that, this would be an useless production of his sugar, & the second is but a very moderate expense for distillation. If it were not consumed in America, molasses would be thrown away as useless, and this was the case when America was a British colony, because French commerce does not offer any other market for that commodity.

It may, therefore, be said that the colonies have from the United States, lumber for nothing. Should, on the contrary, a settlement be formed in Louisiana, for the supplying of that article, every expence and outlay of this establishment, all the labour necessary to cut, saw, and transport it to the place where it is to be sold, would be a real loss to the nation, even admitting that to be sustained by France in the first ten years; during which they can only, as I

suppose, because their labour would produce nothing to the nation.

But it is certain that Louisiana could not furnish a market for molasses or rum. It is only in New England (Northern States) that those articles are consumed. The inhabitants of the South prefer ardent spirits distilled from grain, apples, and peaches, to those distilled from molasses.

On the supposition, therefore, that the planters supply themselves with lumber in a French colony, exclusively at Louisiana, they would be forced to pay for it in money or objects of real value. If the right of supply is not exclusive, it is null, because the labourer of a Southern climate cannot work as cheap as the robust son of the North.

It might be thought that molasses would still find a market in New England, though it were no longer the price of lumber—it would be an error. They have no other reason to take it, than its being offered them in exchange for an article for which they have few other markets. Let the colonies refuse lumber, from the North, spirits from grain, apples, &c. will immediately be substituted to those from sugar, because the price of rum would immediately be higher. Then it will be that every sort of commerce between them and the colonies will cease, unless it be for provisions, which they will necessarily require to be paid for in money, or in what will pass in foreign markets, for money.

The second reason why France ought not to get her lumber from Louisiana, even though she might do it, is, that in case of war, supposing England should preserve her naval superiority, no fine calculations could be made upon recent provisions; and they could not be supplied from the United States, for that commerce, having been abandoned since the peace, those whom it then employed have fought other objects of industry; and saw-mills, erected to prepare that lumber, are out of use, and will not easily be set up again, at the renewal of hostilities, so that the misfortunes which are the consequence of it, would be doubly distressing to the colonies.

It is, therefore, very evident the colonizing of Louisiana would, in a commercial point of view, be very injurious to France, because it would employ capitals which would be more usefully employed in the other colonies; because those capitals would lie dormant for several years, and because admitting they should become productive for individuals, they would add nothing to the national maf., and would have no other effect than to lower the price of colonial produce, and lessen the profits of their labor.

It might however be thought, that the posseßion of Louisiana would afford one more market to French manufacturers, and thus compensate the expence of the nation for its settlement. This question deserves a particular examination, and the provisioning or the consumption of French manufactures may relate either to the free or bond population.

If it be the free class that is to be ministered by emigrants from France, it will be composed of that portion of the people, which not only could support themselves in France, but, besides, increase the national riches by their industry. For France is not overburthened by her population, and consequently every emigration will form a vacuum somewhere, or abandon some useful branch which will no longer be carried on. The emigrant carries away with him a portion of the general good, in the mass of the productive labor of the mother country; he also carries away with him a portion of the capital, for he never goes with empty hands, and as he has already observed, ten years must pass away before his settlement produces beyond his first necessities. He must, at the same time, live with the strictest economy, for having nothing to offer in exchange, he receives scarcely any thing from the mother country, and the nature of the southerly climates requires very few of the articles necessary in Europe. It is, therefore, beyond all doubt, that as to the present emigrant, the few articles furnished him by French manufacturers will not cover the los of which the nation will sustain of his own labor;—besides, he will consume much less in America than he would in France, and besides his labor, the manufacturer, who supplied his wants in both countries, and which pays higher duties, could not supply those goods at so low a rate.

But should France, on the other hand resolve to keep the island, a great proportion of the capitals of the commerce of New Orleans, which are especially in the hands of the English and Americans, will naturally take the course which the United States shall fix, and that must be a rival place of commerce with New Orleans, which being rid of the vexations consequent upon a military government, at a distance from the sovereign, will draw in spite of all the disadvantages of its situation, the whole commerce of which the other is at this day the centre.

The boundaries established between Spain and the United States, and very lately between the English and Spanish possessions, have deprived the inhabitants of Louisiana of their share of the Fur trade, which it must be confessed was not, nor could ever be, very important, as the peltry of the South are of but little value, the few skins are of no importance to commerce, as may be seen in the tables of importation of New Orleans. Goods are ever to be transported from the Mississippi in the United States, that way.

In these considerations I have kept no account of the pains, expences and los of men, which are inseparable from new settlements in a marshy country, and a burning climate; the invasion of Indians; the insurrection of slaves; the insubordination of the troops; the abuses committed by officers, remote from

the sovereign's vigilant eye. All these inconveniences united, or only a few of them, are enough to stop an undertaking and ruin a settlement. A very important observation, however, to be made, and that is of some weight. Many of those who will carry their families to Louisiana, observing that the lands are as cheap on the American side, will prefer settling there, even in time of peace; because they will prefer the government of that country, others by caprice, others reason, of the glory of his nation, will call on through spite, or to rid themselves from a very thing that surrounds him a look of military government, such as that of Louisiana must necessarily be. That will be merchants, subjected to the despotism of men general in case of a war between France and England, for admitting that the latter maintains her naval superiority (as I have already proved in another place she must, unless France changes her commercial system in order to establish it upon more liberal principles,) the mouth of the Mississippi will be blocked up, and the planters in the French colonies will be reduced to the greatest distress, while those of the United States, will derive from the war the greatest benefit.

Then it will be, that a great part of the capitals brought from France to Louisiana, will pass into the United States, where are found farms, already cleared, for one half of what it would have cost a French planter to clear his; because an American, familiarized from his infancy to the use of the axe, has acquired a dexterity and a muscular strength which are never obtained by a man used to other busines.

The experience of the past is wholly in support of these observations. Though for one century, Louisiana has never prospered under either the French or Spanish government. And one half of the commerce of New Orleans is now carried on with American capitals, under the guarantee of their treaty with Spain. As soon as the French will plant a rival colony, that commerce will be carried on in any other place in the United States, which the policy of the government may judge proper to encourage.

If the settlement of Louisiana is not advantageous to France in a commercial view, because it diverts capitals from a much more important channel, it is still more contrary to her interests in a political point of view. America is of the utmost importance to France, whether considered as a commercial or maritime power. I have explained my opinion fully in this first relation, on another occasion: as to the other, there is no question that an agricultural nation, which, by her industry, and her raw materials, is able to procure all the superfluous luxuries of Europe, and whose habits and occupations prevent them from manufacturing for themselves, there can be no question that such a nation must afford a very important market to the inhabitants of the old world.

In this view, the commerce of the United States, is considered as very profitable to England, but when French manufacturers shall have obtained all the improvement of which they are capable; when commerce shall be established upon a suitable basis, it will present a much greater variety of articles upon which to support itself than the commerce of England. Woollen articles and hardware are the only articles which America receives from England; but France shall furnish not only these articles, but her agriculture will gain by the sale of her wines, her brandies, and her oils. Those advantages, added to the relative situation of France and the United States, which removes every suspicion of rivalry between them, both by sea and land, have exhibited France as the naturally of the United States, to the eye of those who have considered, in the extent of her power, a new pledge of the security of their commerce and their future tranquility. They have done homage to the wisdom of those statesmen who, at the conclusion of an advantageous war, have thought that France would gain more by securing the solid friendship of the United States, than by acquiring a territory which would be for them an object of jealousy, and might again force them under the domination of a people whose yoke they had just inflicted to shake off.

I am not ignorant how delicate it is to foretell political misfortunes, which might result to France and the United States, from the possession of Louisiana and the Floridas by the former. I must either conceal that which truth would have me say, or on the other hand, frighten certain querulous minds, who may fancy they see a threat in my frankness. Nevertheless, a citizen of one of the two nations, and strongly attached to the other, I hope that those to whom this memorial may be delivered will be able to set a just value on the motives of my conduct, and will see in it, nothing but my exertions to remove every subject of dispute between two people formed to afflict one another: and although I am too well acquainted with the resources of my own country, to dread the power of any of the European nations, it will easily be seen, that I am incapable of conceiving the ridiculous idea of threatening a government which has seen all Europe bend the knee before its power.

I have observed, that France and the United States are, in a reflective situation, so fortunate as to have no point of collision. They may afflict, without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner. This commerce is useful to both nations; this union of sentiments and interests rests upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver the universe from the tyranny founded by Great Britain, which the maintains, and which never will be combated with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce; and as there are no nations on the globe whose consumption offers to foreign manufacturers resources as vast as those offered by the United States, if we consider with what rapidity this consumption increases, the means which America has of creating a navy when her political situation shall render it necessary, we shall be obliged to own that France must have very strong motives and very powerful, to induce her to abandon these advantages, and change a natural ally, from a warm friend into a suspicious and jealous neighbour, and perhaps hereafter into a declared enemy.

Experience has proved, that two nations could not be neighbours, without being rivals; and if this be true of two neighbouring nations, it may be said with still more truth of a colony formed by a great and powerful nation, removed from the metropolis, and of a people bordering on the territory of the other. The reason of this is plausible; where two nations are neighbours every thing passes under the inspection of the sovereign; the quarrels are as soon extinguished as kindled; but when the governor of a colony, calculating upon the protection of the metropolis, is guilty of an act of hostility, the wound gets gangrened before a physician can be called. The offended sovereign, who also thinks that the offender will be so much the more strongly supported, as his nation is more powerful, tries every means, in order to anticipate on the hostility which he dreads, uses reprisals, and both nations are at war before any explanation has taken place.

If there be a situation in the world which may be attended with these consequences, it certainly is that of France, when she is in possession of New Orleans. It is situated in such a manner as to block up the great passage towards the sea, from a great number of states, and a very extensive population which increases rapidly.

A military government is about to be established on the island. The general, proud with of that country, others by caprice, others reason, of the glory of his nation, will call on through spite, or to rid themselves from a very thing that surrounds him a look of military government, such as that of Louisiana must necessarily be. That will be merchants, subjected to the despotism of men general in case of a war between France and

England, for admitting that the latter maintains her naval superiority (as I have already proved in another place she must, unless France changes her commercial system in order to establish it upon more liberal principles,) the mouth of the Mississippi will be blocked up, and the planters in the French colonies will be reduced to the greatest distress, while those of the United States, will derive from the war the greatest benefit.

Then it will be, that a great part of the capitals brought from France to Louisiana, will pass into the United States, where are found farms, already cleared, for one half of what it would have cost a French planter to clear his; because an American, familiarized from his infancy to the use of the axe, has acquired a dexterity and a muscular strength which are never obtained by a man used to other busines.

The experience of the past is wholly in support of these observations. Though for one century, Louisiana has never prospered under either the French or Spanish government. And one half of the commerce of New Orleans is now carried on with American capitals, under the guarantee of their treaty with Spain. As soon as the French will plant a rival colony, that commerce will be carried on in any other place in the United States, which the policy of the government may judge proper to encourage.

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## ORIGINAL.

AN ODE,  
To his Excellency the PRESIDENT  
of the UNITED STATES.

By S. W.

SALVE tu custos columenque fun  
Publicarum, artium maxime & par-  
rone,  
Patrie lumen, libertatis auctor,  
JEFFERSON, valde!

Dum rex *Johannes* nuper cerebrosus  
Ferre sceptro populum regnavit;  
Terruit cives legibus iniquis;  
Gemut, terra.

Contra tu ramos oleæ pretendens,  
Dirigis justis populum institutis:  
Juris et legum patria ad salutem  
Flectis habens.

Qualis in natu placidi parentis  
Lenitas, talis tibi ino est in cives,  
Diligunt qui te confundit et honore  
Vindicem juris.

Quantum, Columbia, JEFFERSONI  
debet,  
Tessis est onus pauperum levatum;  
Tessis sunt nostra debita soluta  
Integra fide.

Copiam fandi tutam redidisti et  
Civibus erexit pene libertatem;  
Cevici jugum impositum revellis  
Dextra levanti.

Audet Olympo Virgo jam redire, et  
Regreas terras vultum praebet mun-  
do:  
Aurei Saturni veniente etate  
Omnia rident.

Mens tibi culta conscientia recti;  
Cor late amicum viris eruditis;  
Generi humano clemens, neque sper-  
nis

Vulgi Querelas.

Celitum rector tibi donet vires  
Grandia ad incepta perficienda;  
Munera ut alme libertatis blanda  
Sentiant gentes.

Civium ob vitas simul cum fortunis,  
Cura servatas tua tam paterna,  
Nos sine grato cingere tibi coman-  
Civica Quercu.

Nomen æternō revirescat eto,  
Ulque dum polo fidera nuncabunt;  
Aureus dum Sol lucida lustrabit  
Lampade terras.

## DIVERSITY.

A social company being at a coffeehouse in London were conversing upon ghosts, goblins & apparitions, One of the company being an infidel, to those appearances, was challenged to go to one of the tombs and fetch a human skull. He very readily undertook the task. The company seeing his fortitude resolved to try his courage. A person was sent forward to conceal himself in the tombs. The Champion arrives; he takes up a human skull. The person concealed, with a deep hoarse voice cries out, that is my grandfather's. The champion with great coolness drops it and takes up another. That, cries the person in ambush, is my father's. He drops it and takes up another. That is mine, cries the concealed person. I care not whose it is, answered the champion, but I will have it, and left the tomb in haste. The person concealed then pursued him through the street. The champion, with his prize, arrives at the coffee-house. Here gentlemen, says he, is the skull—but the owner is coming after it.

## ALEX PARKER &amp; Co.

Have just Received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former Assortment,  
Rope and striped blankets assorted,  
Twilled, gray, blue, & striped coat-  
ings,

Blue and drab knaps,  
Flannels and Bailes assorted,  
Chintzes and calicoes assorted,  
4-4 Irishlinen assorted,  
6-4 Plain and figured cambrick mu-  
flins.

Kid and Morocco slippers assorted,  
Loaf Sugar and Coffee,  
Madeira and Port wine,  
Pepper, Chocolate and Mustard,  
Indigo, White lead, Spruce, Oakum,  
and Tanner's oil.  
Queens', Glasses, and China ware,  
Knives and forks assorted.  
Which they will sell on the most  
moderate terms, for CASH.

Lexington, July 18th, 1803.

## BOURBON CIRCUIT,

May Term, 1803.

William Tilley and Rachel  
his wife, John Smith and  
Ruth his wife, Elijah Hop-  
per and Catharine his wife,  
John Hall and Mary his  
wife, & John Bafeman, an  
infant under the age of  
twenty one years, by the  
said Joshua Hall, his next  
friend, the said Rachel,  
Ruth, Catharine, Mary, &  
John being some of the  
heirs and distributees of  
John Bafeman, deceased,

Complainants.

Against

John Cockey Owings,

Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his ap-  
pearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly  
and rules of this court—and it appearing  
to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not  
an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the  
motion of the complainants by their counsel,  
it is ordered, that the said defendant do ap-  
pear here on the third day of their next November  
term, & answer the complainant's bill, that  
copy of this order be inserted eight weeks,  
successively, in some one of the Gazettes of this  
state; and another copy posted at the door of the  
court house, in Paris, and at the front door of  
the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some  
Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy] THO ARNOLD, Clerk.

## BOURBON CIRCUIT.

MAY TERM, 1803.

David Williamson, Complainant,  
Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his ap-  
pearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of  
this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant  
by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the third day of the next November term, and  
answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state,  
successively, in some one of the Gazettes of this state, that another copy be posted at the court-house door in Paris, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy, Teste,

THO ARNOLD, c. b. c. e.

## NOTICE.

THAT having received instructions from the Secretary of War  
to cause to be erected at this place  
the following buildings, to wit:

An Arsenal for arms, &c. of brick,  
eighty feet long and thirty-two wide,  
two stories high, ten feet each in the  
clear, with a cellar and foundation  
of stone under the whole, of five  
feet below the surface and three feet  
above, with brick pillars under the  
sleepers of the lower story. The  
walls to be the length of two bricks  
and a half for the lower story, and  
two for the upper story.

A Brick Magazine for powder, re-  
quiring about 35,000 good brick,  
and a Barrack, requiring about the  
same quantity.

Proposals will, therefore, be re-  
ceived by the subscriber, at the post-  
office in this place, (post paid) until  
the first of August next, inclusive,  
for making and laying the brick, for  
all or any of the above buildings  
per thousand and the stone work  
per perch. The stone, lime and sand  
being delivered on the spot, and like-  
wise wood for burning the brick. A  
reasonable sum in cash will be advan-  
ced to any one contracting or com-  
mencing the work, and the balance  
paid on its being completed. Bond  
and approved security will be requi-  
red of the undertaker or undertak-  
ers, for the faithful performance of  
the work, which must be com-  
menced without delay, and completed as  
soon as possible.

Any one wishing to make separate  
proposals for either making or lay-  
ing the brick will do.

JAMES TAYLOR,  
Superintendent, New-Port,  
Campbell county, Ky.

15th July, 1803.

Bourbon county, scd.  
Taken up by Harbin Branham,  
living about three quarters of a mile  
from the forks of the Blue Lick and  
Iron Work roads.

BLACK HORSE,  
fourteen hands and a half high,  
branded on the off buttock with D,  
and on the off shoulder with B, five  
years old, a large bell on; apprais-  
ed to 12l. Aquilla Parker, J.P.

† May 16, 1803.

Madison, to wit:

Taken up by James Thomas, living  
on the Kentucky river, near the  
mouth of Muddy creek, a

BLACK MARE,  
three years old this spring, supposed  
to be 13 hands 3 inches high, bran-  
ded on the near shoulder 69; ap-  
praised to 10l.

John Campbell.

May 21, 1803.

## PROPOSALS,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD,  
For Publishing by Subscription,

## NOTE S

## ON THE NAVIGATION

## OF THE

## MISSISSIPPI;

## WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passa-

ges in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS

## AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages,

in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200

COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to

say any thing in praise of this work

The circumstance of its being the

labor of a Gentleman of Observation,

and Corrected after Several

Voyages down the River, when the

Water was High, and when Low,

speaks more loudly in recommendation

of it, than anything that can

here be said in its favor.

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# Kentucky Gazette--Extra.

Tuesday, August 2, 1803.

*Knox County, July Term, 1803*

John Faris, Complainant,

v. s.

Robert Campbell, surviving partner of  
the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and  
the heirs and representatives of James  
Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm  
of Hicks and Campbell, and John Ballinger,  
Defendants.

*In Chancery.*

The defendants Robert Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Kentucky—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next October term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, posted up on the front door of the court house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting house near Stanford.

[A copy.] Attest

Richard Ballinger, C.K.C.Q.S.P.T.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY.**

*Fayette Circuit Court,  
June Term, 1803.*

Robert Johnson, Complainant,

Against

Francis Boykin, George Langford, William Miller, David Barrow, Thomas Jourdan, Robert Jourdan, Francis Marshall Boykin, and  
Boykin, heirs and representatives of John Lawrence, deceased, and Josiah Barker, administrator of William Davis, deceased,

Defendants.

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that it be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, G. F. C. & C.

## NOTICE.

WE shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled "an act for ascertaining the boundaries and prosecuting lands," on Friday the 14th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entries and surveys, to wit: "Dec. 23, 1782, Henry Cox enters 1000 acres of Land on the balance of a treasury warrant, No. 7932, lying on an east branch of a creek emptying into Hinkston's fork of Licking, on the north side thereof, just above the upper Salt Spring trace. The mouth of said east branch being about three miles from the mouth of said creek. To begin at a Betty-wood, standing near said branch, marked VA, and from thence east 200 poles, and west 200 poles, & from the extremities northwardly to form a square figure as nearly as vacancies will admit, to include the quantity." Also an entry in the name of John Flemming, of 1000 acres—"April 14th 1784, John Flemming withdraws his entry of 1000 acres, on a treasury warrant No. 10568, and re-enters the same on a north branch of Hinkston's fork of Licking, adjoining an entry made for Henry Cox on the south, to begin at the south east corner, thence west 600 poles, thence south 266 poles, thence east 600 poles, thence north 266 poles to the beginning." 828 acres of said entry has been surveyed and patented. And to do such other act or acts as we may deem necessary, and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Jonas Haun, and proceed to said tree marked VA, or the place where it formerly stood.

Adam Kerns,  
Jonathan Musick.

July 18, 1803.

†

## D. BRADFORD,

HAVING just received an assortment of LARGE TYPE, suitable for handbills, &c.—any person who may think proper to employ him, shall have their jobs executed in the most conspicuous manner, and on the shortest notice.

*Knox County, July Term, 1803.*

John Reddick, Complainant,

v. s.

Robert Campbell, surviving partner of the late firm of Hicks & Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, late partner in the firm of Hicks & Campbell, and John Ballinger,

Defendants.

*In Chancery.*

The defendants Robert Campbell, and the heirs and representatives of James Hicks deceased, not having entered their appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Kentucky—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next October term of our said court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be published forthwith in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, posted up at the front door of the court house of this county, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service at the Presbyterian meeting house near Stanford.

[A copy.] Attest

Richard Ballinger, C.K.C.Q.S.P.T.

## NOTICE,

THAT we shall meet with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under the act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts for prosecuting lands," at Thomas's station, on the head of Kennedy's creek, on the 17th day of August next, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the improvement and special calls in an entry, made in the name of Joseph Kennedy, on pre-emption warrant, on the 8th day of June, in the year 1780; and amended on the 20th day of December, in the year 1782—and also, on the same day to proceed down said Kennedy's creek, to the improvement of John Kennedy (son of John) to establish the identity thereof, by the testimony of witnesses, and also, the special calls in his entry, on pre-emption warrant, made the 8th day of June, 1780: and to do such other and further acts therein, as may be deemed necessary, and agreeably to law.

THOMAS KENNEDY,  
JOS. PENN.

19th July, 1803.

# KING JAMES BIBLE

## THE BIBLE

THE BIBLE